

## Trade Ban Off, Clemenceau Tells Germans

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get rid of hidden supplies. As a result, a sharp decline in prices is reported from all sections of Germany, the most marked decreases being in the Rhineland zone of occupation, where they have fallen from 30 to 50 per cent.

As stocks in occupied territory apparently exceed the demand, large quantities are being shipped to Berlin, where good prices still prevail. Berlin will probably be the last city to enjoy appreciable price reductions as much of the city's supplies must be shipped long distances.

It is reported from Weimar that the government will exercise active control of incoming material and also exports. The latter part of the programme is meeting with vigorous opposition in commercial and industrial export circles, where it is maintained that personal initiative would be more successful abroad than government control. The clerical organ, "Germany," editorially opposes the injection of "bureaucratic compulsory measures" into the nation's trade, economics, and declares that German commerce "needs freedom."

## Ebert Signs Treaty as President of "Empire"

Document as Approved Contains the Pact With Annexes and Convention on the Rhineland

PARIS, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—The German ratification document consists of the text of the peace treaty, the annexes and the convention dealing with the occupation of the Rhineland. The ratification concludes with the following paragraph:

"Having been approved by the legislative body of the German Empire, and having been submitted to me, I declare that I ratify the treaty, protocol and convention and I promise to fulfill and insure the execution of their clauses."

"EBERT, President of the German Empire."

The document contains an exact reproduction of the text of the peace treaty in French and English, and is printed on vellum paper, bound by white silk ribbon. It is inclosed in a brown Morocco portfolio.

Beside the signature of President Ebert is his seal, a paper wafer bearing the words, "The President of the German Empire." The seal does not contain the imperial eagle.

## Hamburg-American Line To Resume, Is Report

W. G. Sichel on Way to Germany; Trip Is Thought to Presage Renewal of Service

With the lifting of the blockade of the Allies against German ports it became known yesterday that William G. Sichel, associate director of the Hamburg-American Line and former adviser of the late Emil L. Boas and the late Dr. Karl Buehn, former resident directors of the company, had sailed for Germany via Bergen, Norway, last week on the steamship Bersefjord.

Mr. Sichel's departure was not generally known to the shipping trade, and it is thought that his trip abroad has to do with the reestablishment of the company's service between New York and Hamburg.

During the war the shipping men were of the opinion that Germany would not resume the separate service of the North German Lloyd Line and the Hamburg-American lines after the declaration of peace, but would combine the properties of both companies into one big enterprise.

The dethroned German Emperor was a stockholder in both companies, and before his break with the late Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American Line, who committed suicide in Hamburg some eight months ago, was an enthusiastic supporter of all Ballin's steamship ambitions. Ballin was against the war generally and protested against the submarine campaign. He was charged by the Emperor of being pro-ally and when repuffed by the Kaiser he lost the imperial support in his steamship company. Steamship men generally expressed the opinion yesterday that whatever trade Germany may resume with this port will be limited largely to freight, and that it will be many months before she will be in a position to bid for passenger traffic between the ports of Bremen, Hamburg and New York.

Although it is understood that Mr. Sichel's visit to Germany was made in the interests of a resumption of German steamship service to this port, it is believed that the United States will dominate trade to the German ports by a service of profitable freight and passenger vessels under the American flag.

In peace times the vessels of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines touched at Plymouth and Southampton, in England, and at Cherbourg, France, and carried a large portion of the transatlantic passenger traffic to London and Paris. This privilege, it is said, will be withheld from the Germans indefinitely, and may never be restored.

## Lifting Ban on Russia Is Considered by Allies

Balfour in Conference With Clemenceau; Czech-Slovaks Win Decision on Boundaries

PARIS, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—The Supreme Council of the Allies to-day took up the question of raising the blockade on Russia.

Henry White represented the United States at the afternoon session of the council of five. Secretary Lansing called one only to say goodbye and to be photographed with the members of the council.

It was decided by the council to send a message to the Czechs and Poles, declaring that if no agreement is reached regarding the contested Teschen coal situation within ten days the council will decide the matter itself.

Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, was in conference with Premier Clemenceau at the latter's offices this morning. Mr. Balfour is now the British representative on the Allied Council, over which Premier Clemenceau presides.

The Commission on Reparations and Occupation of the Rhineland met this afternoon, under the presidency of Louis Luchaire, French Minister of Reconstruction.

The council yesterday settled the question of the Czech-Slovakia frontiers in accordance with the recommendations of the commission which investigated the frontiers question. Under the settlement the Czech-Slovaks are given the benefit of the changes in the regions of Gmunden and Seldberg the Austro-Hungarian frontiers question is still under consideration. Baron Kurt von Lermauer, head of the German peace delegation, has sent an-

other note to the French Foreign Office giving statistics requested by the French Minister of Reconstruction. Dr. Theodor Lewald and Herr Schroeder, heads of two German commissions which arrived Thursday, left tonight for Berlin to get further instructions. They will return to Versailles in a few days.

## Prepare Rules for U.S.-German Trade

Officials at Washington Expect to Issue Full Regulations To-morrow

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Not before Monday will complete information be available to the American shipping public on the procedure to be followed for resuming trade with Germany. The war trade section of the State Department, co-operating with the State Department solicitors, is now drafting comprehensive instructions to American exporters on how to proceed. At the same time the division of operations of the United States Shipping Board is making a list of allocations of ships for trade with the enemy nations.

Acting Secretary of State Polk today said that the formulation of directions to the trade on the resumption of commercial relations with Germany is an intricate matter, and that the department desired to give full information when the plans were ready for announcement. He indicated, however, that the publication of procedure would in no way interfere with the activity of American agents in neutral countries and in Germany itself in acquiring orders for future shipment.

Awalt Data from Paris Detailed information has not been received by the State Department from Paris on the lifting of the blockade, but this is expected to be available by Monday. Some of the data to be furnished, it was said, is necessary for inclusion in the instructions to American shippers.

So far only one ship has been allocated for German trade by the Shipping Board. This is the Liberty Glow, a 7,500-ton vessel which went on berth in New York on July 2, with the American-Hawaiian line as operator. At that time she was intended exclusively for individual food shipments to Germany and general cargo for Czechoslovakia via Hamburg, but will now be available for general cargo to Germany.

The shipping board states that it will follow precisely the same policy of allocating ships to the German trade as it has followed with respect to other trades, and that ships will be supplied as rapidly as the demand warrants. The board has no doubt that it will be able to meet all requirements. Due regard will be given to differences in American ports and different export interests.

Will Want Raw Materials

That the United States will be looked to by Germany to furnish a bulk of the raw materials is not doubted here. It was pointed out to-day that while France and Great Britain will undoubtedly resume trade with Germany in some measure, deep seated prejudice against the Germans is expected to militate against favored trade agreements there. The colonial possessions of Great Britain, however, are expected generally to resume commercial relations.

With the admittance of raw materials into Germany, officials here believe

that active steps will be taken by that nation to regain her old time business, though it is admitted that Germany can never realize her vast trade of pre-war days, which in 1913 amounted to \$4,986,665,000. Officials are inclined to believe that Germany cannot expect to reclaim more than 20 per cent of this amount within the next five years. From 1925 forward, however, commercial experts maintain, Germany will be in a position to again assert herself in a commercial way.

## Germany Increased Her Gold Stock During War

Had \$298,000,000 at Outbreak of Hostilities; \$539,000,000 in Metal at the End of 1918

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Germany increased her stock of gold during the war, but lost \$122,000,000 between January 1 and May 7 of this year, according to information obtained by the Federal Reserve Board. The loss was due to reparations made Belgium and Rumania for gold stolen and to shipments to neutral countries to finance food purchases.

Beginning with \$298,000,000 in gold at the outbreak of the war, the German Reichsbank increased its metal to \$539,000,000 at the end of 1918. The Federal reserve banks of this country and the Bank of England increased their holdings of gold, but the Bank of France and the Bank of Italy showed decreases.

Inflation of paper money to meet the war expenses was greatest in Austria-Hungary, where the increase was from \$487,000,000 to \$8,713,000,000, the ratio of gold cover to combined deposit and note liabilities declining to one-half of 1 per cent.

In Germany the increase in bank notes was from \$692,000,000 to \$5,285,000,000, with still further issues this year. France increased her bank notes from \$1,290,000,000 to \$5,838,000,000.

## U. S. Chemists Aroused By German Trickery

Teutons Said To Be Sending Technical Apparatus Here to American Schools

Baltimore, July 12.—Declaring

the United States to be entirely independent of Germany in the field of chemistry, chemical apparatus and all scientific supplies, Dr. J. C. W. Frazer, professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, to-day urged that every piece of chemical apparatus and all scientific supplies for educational purposes be purchased in this country. "This warning," he said, "is made necessary because of the detection of an insidious form of German propaganda, made possible through the duty-free privileges accorded to educational institutions, whereby in certain lines the use of German chemical supplies still persists in this country. Because of a peculiar clause in the tariff act, German manufacturers craftily have availed themselves of the opportunity to supply American schools with chemical glassware and porcelain and all forms of scientific apparatus."

"As a result the newly created American industries for the manufacture of these articles and supplies are being throttled by German competition. It is possible to acquire practically everything needed—or the Hopkins laboratories from firms in this country which sprang up to meet the wartime needs of the nation."

## Orangemen Parade In Harlem as Bands Play "Boyne Water"

New York Lodges and Delegations From New Jersey and Connecticut Celebrate William of Orange's Day

It was William of Orange's day yesterday. Two thousand loyal Orangemen, gay with banners and orange regalia, paraded through Harlem in the afternoon, winding up with a meeting in the Manhattan Casino Park, celebrating the Battle of the Boyne on July 12, 1690.

The Harlem shopping crowds paused, surveyed the marching groups, doffed their hats to the American flag, pulled a bit over the gallant figure of William of Orange on a prancing horse, which decorated many of the banners, and then went on their peaceful way. It was a vastly different greeting from that afforded the Orangemen in the early days of their New York career, when their annual rally was the signal for a greeting of stones and jeers from their brethren of the south of Ireland. Forty-eight years ago yesterday occurred the riot in which the Orangemen had to be protected by soldiers from a mob at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. Yesterday they were one hundred blocks further up town, and the Irish question, volatile as it still is, no longer brings forth stones.

Proud of War Record

The Orangemen called particular attention to their record in the war, when one hundred and fifty members of the lodges of Manhattan answered Great Britain's call to the colors. Many of the returned soldiers marched in the parade, among them a modest young chap in "civilian," who nevertheless was a D. S. C. at home. He was Private Thomas Armstrong, of 406 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. He earned his decoration by saving the life of Captain Lenox C. Brennan, 106th Infantry, when he was wounded in a shell hole on the Ypres front last September. Private Armstrong carried the wounded officer five hundred yards through shell fire. A number of Canadian veterans marched with the New York Orangemen.

The parade was led by John Kennedy, grand marshal, starting from 110th Street and Seventh Avenue at 3 o'clock. Automobiles bright with banners carried the speakers of the day and the committee in charge of the parade—Joseph Bailey, chairman; Thomas W. Cooke and John McCullough. There were many delegations from women's lodges, led by the Princess Lodge, whose banner bore a large colored reproduction of the painting "The Gleaners." The women added much to the colorful effect of the parade as it wound up the sycamore-bordered avenue—a column of white and orange, spotted with the crimson and blue of the American flag and many-colored lodge banners.

Band Plays "Boyne Water"

The True Blue Band, of Bridgeport, made the Harlem blocks resound with the tune of "Boyne Water," and several other bands played other favorite North of Ireland melodies. Among the marchers, besides members of Manhattan lodges, were many delegations from New Jersey and southern Connecticut. The police arrangements were in charge of Inspector Thomas M. Underhill, of the Fifth Inspection District. He had two hundred and seventy men out to preserve order.

## Army Gives Surplus Meat

Prices to Municipalities

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Prices at which surplus stocks of canned and cured meats held by the War Department will be sold to municipalities were announced to-day as follows:

Corned beef from \$3.60 per dozen cans to \$2.4, depending upon sizes and grades; roast beef from \$3.48 per dozen can of one pound each to \$2.40 for six-pound cans; corned beef hash, \$2.76 per dozen cans of one pound each, and \$4.80 for two-pound cans; bacon in crates, 34 cents a pound; in 12-pound tins, 36 cents a pound.

These prices are about 20 per cent less than the cost to the government. Proposals must be for a minimum of one carload.

## Reporter's Body Recovered

A body found off Coney Island was identified yesterday as that of James Martin, twenty-one, a Newark newspaper reporter, who was drowned when his canoe capsized off Kew-Forest, N. J., June 29. The body was identified by Chester Beaman, who was rescued at the time Martin was drowned.

## Sergeant York Thinks

Prayers Kept Him Safe

He and Commander Read of NC-4 Guests at Methodist Centenary Exposition

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 12.—Sergeant Alvin C. York, famous war hero, and Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read, of the NC-4, were the idolized favorites at the Methodist Centenary Exposition to-day. Separate receptions were accorded the heroes in the Coliseum, which was crowded to the doors. Sergeant York, in a brief response to his introduction, said:

"I wish I could make a fine speech to you, but I am not a speaker. I'm just a plain mountain boy from Tennessee. I live and practice a full salvation, and I believe in continual prayer. While I was in France I prayed continually to God that I might come home without a scratch from the Germans, and I did."

Lieutenant Commander Read commented on the lack of enthusiasm over flying in this country as compared with

that manifested in England and France. He said the entire Navy Department deserved credit for his success in crossing the Atlantic.

York and Read were presented with medals struck in their honor.

## Demobilization to Pass

3,000,000 Before July 16

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Demobilization is proceeding at a rate of more than 10,000 men a day, and the total should pass the 3,000,000 mark by or before July 16.

A War Department report to-day showed 2,847,686 officers and men discharged, with some camps yet to be heard from.

Enlistments have begun to show the impetus of the department's advertising campaign. The total is now 75,000, returns from July 5 to 12 having been more than 20,000.

## 132,000 Tractors for Year

More than 132,000 tractors were built in the United States last year, and this year's production is estimated at nearly 315,000.

## Negro Stabbed to Death

"Chick" Owens Drops in Street; Suspect Admits Assault

John "Chick" Owens, a negro actor, of 408 West Thirty-sixth Street, was fatally stabbed last night by Frank Summers, another negro, who gave his address as 341 West Thirty-sixth Street. According to the police Owens was strolling down Thirty-sixth Street when Summers stopped him and asked for a cigarette. Owens offered cigarette paper and tobacco to Summers, who suddenly drew a stiletto from his coat and stabbed Owens and ran off. Summers was tracked to the roof of 418 West Thirty-sixth Street, where he was arrested. He admitted having stabbed Owens, but would not state his motive. He was held in the Thirty-seventh Street police station. Owens died a few minutes after being carried to the station.

# Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

## Annual Clearance Sale

## SMALL CHILDREN'S DRESSES

SIZES 2 to 6 YEARS

None sent on approval, credited or exchanged

INFANTS' APPAREL SHOP—Fifth Floor

### Children's White Dresses

Of white lawn or dimity trimmed with pink or blue batiste; novelty stitched.

Heretofore \$2.75 to \$3.75 1.95

### Smocked Bloomer Dresses

Of plain chambray or checked gingham in pink, blue or green; detachable bloomers.

Heretofore \$2.95 to \$3.75 2.50

### Smocked White Dresses

Of fine white voile, batiste or dotted Swiss; hand smocked in pink, blue or rose.

Heretofore \$5.50 to \$6.95 3.75

### Dotted Swiss Dresses

Variety of models, hand smocked in pink, blue, rose or Copen.

Heretofore \$3.95 to \$4.95 2.75

### Chambray Bloomer Dresses

In pink, blue or yellow; hand smocked and hand embroidered; detachable bloomers.

Heretofore \$4.75 to \$6.75 3.75

### Dotted Dimity Dresses

Of fine white dimity with blue, yellow or green dots; hand smocked and novelty stitched.

Heretofore \$7.50 to \$8.95 4.75

## Small Children's Organdie Dresses

Of sheer organdie in white lavender, rose, blue or yellow; ruffled skirt.

5.75

Heretofore \$9.75

## Children's Lisle Thread Socks

ON SALE, CHILDREN'S HOSIERY SHOP, Main Floor

Of white lisle thread with fancy tops or in all white, Copen, tan or cordovan. Sizes 5 to 9½.

4 pairs for .90

Regular price .28 pair

## Clearance Sale

Reductions of \$11.50 to \$50.50 in

## WOMEN'S AFTERNOON GOWNS

Regular Prices \$59.50 to \$98.50

48.00

A COLLECTION of high class afternoon gowns offered at a reduced price for the first time this season. They are in both light and dark colorings, many with elaborations of beadwork or silk embroidery.

OF GEORGETTE CREPE  
PRINTED GEORGETTE

TAFFETA SILK  
FOULARD

METEOR  
SATIN

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—Third Floor

## Clearance Sale

Reductions of \$2.20 and \$3.00 in

## WASHABLE SMOCKS

Hand-Smocked and Hand-Embroidered

Regular Prices \$3.95 and \$4.75 1.75

Women's Sizes 32 to 42; Misses 14 to 20 Years

SLIP-ON models of cool washable fabrics in rose, Copen, green or tan; hand smocking and hand embroidery in attractive colorings.

NO CREDITS

NO EXCHANGES

MISSSES' DRESS SHOP—Second Floor

FRANKLIN SIMON BOYS' SHOPS—FIFTH FLOOR

# Annual Sale of Boys' Norfolk Suits

Sizes 7 to 17 years

## Substantially Reduced

THE general impression that reductions in price imply limitations in variety is not true of this sale. The selections are splendid, due to their having been kept replenished right up to sale time. It is a very fine opportunity to buy the boy several garments at a fraction of their present marketable values.

## Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits

Sizes 7 to 17 years

Reduced to \$10.00

Formerly \$14.50 to \$21.50

## Boys' Tropical Norfolk Suits

Of Genuine Palm Beach or Panama Cloth in tan, brown, gray or blue. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Reduced to \$6.75

Formerly \$8.75 to \$14.50

## Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits

Of khaki, white duck or linen crash. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

Reduced to \$3.50

Formerly \$5.00 to \$6.75

NO CREDITS

NO EXCHANGES

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets